The British Press on the American Elections-Reverdy Johnson's Latest Speeches-Vesuvius Rampant.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday morning we have European advices to Nov. 6:-ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson on the Freedmen's Add Union.

A deputation of the members of the Freedmen's Aid Union waited upon the Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the 6th at his residence, No. 4 Upper Portland-place, to present him with an address of congratulation. The American Minister was accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Benjamin Morar, Esq.

Mr. Alibright (Hou. Sec.) proceeded to give a short outline of the objects of the Union, and of the work the Union had performed.

Mr. Johnson said if he were to touch upon

Mr. Johnson said if he were to touch upon every subject that had been mentioned by the different speakers, he could not do it unless he were to deliver a speech lasting an hour or two. That, he considered, would be taxing their patience to too great an extent, and he thought the best thing he could do would be to refer to them in general terms. Slavery was inconsistent with the happiness of peoples and inconsistent with the happiness of peoples and nations. It had no foundation in morality and less in Christianity. A slave could hardly be said to be half a man. It his body did not dwindle, his mind dwindled, and his neart became sapped, and the same influence more or less was brought to bear injuriously upon the master. He thought he was not mistaken in master. He thought he was not mistaken in saying that but for the invention of the cottonjenny (an invention of a Northerner, they must remember), which incalculably increased the wealth of the South, and from its having afterwards become a topic of political controversy, slavery would not have been abolished with the occurrence of that dire calamity through which they had just passed. But the increase of the wealth of the South gave to the labor of the slave a value which it did not before possess, and the master at last thought that his real worth was not to be found in the acres which belonged to him, but in the men he thought he had a right to control. The masters in the South then did what most of them thought they had a right to do-seceded from the Union; but for what purpose? For the purpose of perpetuating slavery and establishing a government which they wished to call free, which had its foundation on slavery, and which, therefore, was certain to fall to destruc-tion. They raised their arms, therefore, against the authority of the Government, for the purpose of perpetuating slavery as an institution; but God, in His providence, so directed the blow that what was designed to continue it ended in its destruction, and by no other means which man now could realize could that have been accomplished in any era in so short a period. It would be almost impossible

for those present to realize the sadness of the struggle-reading the accounts would give them but little knowledge of its actual results. Let them travel through the South and see the rayages of the war—the desolation of the homes, in every household; the refined woman obliged to resort to labor for the purpose of supporting by self and her children—and then, baying done that, let them look at the graves, the millions of graves which are to be found in every Southern State. He thanked God that none were to be found in any of the Northern States. He was a Southerner, and lived in a state where the slave population outnumbered at one time the whites, and where, at the beginning of the late war, they numbered some 75,000, in addition to the free blacks, who were some 80,000. Tueir domestic and agricultural servants were all slaves, and he had been brought into connection with hundreds and thousands of them. He had defended over and over again those who supposed themselves entitled to freedom. From the experience he had had of them he believed they were as capable of re-ceiving education as the whites, but of course there were differences among them, as among all classes of people. Every lawyer could not be a Mansfield, nor every member of the House of Commons a Wilberforce. The honorable gentheman then paid a graceful tribute to the memory and services of the late Lord Brougham. and dwelt on the parlanthropic works or the brave Howard. He thanked them again for the expressions they used as regarded the nation which he represented and himself, and concluded as follows:-I know I can assure you that during my residence among you-bappy from the first, getting happier every day, and never more happy than now-I shall so conduct the duties of my mission as to satisfy you that in heart, soul, and mind I feel upon the great subject which has interested you precisely as you do. Mr. Johnson was applauded during his speech. Mr. Johnson was frequently loudly

The American Election.

From the London Times, November 5. It is a wonderful result of science and social organization that the opinions of an immense population should be taken in a single day over territory as large as all Europe, and that in less than twenty-tour hours after the close of the polls the issue of the contest, with the approximate number of votes given in each ite, should be known in the capitals of the Old World. Such a triumph of civilization is more impressive than the event which is thus recorded, and it causes us to remember how independent of political action are the torces which most impel the human race in the path

of progress. The result is that the Republican candidates have a decisive majority, though, when it is considered that there are five militons of voters in the United States, the preponderance of Republican and Democratic votes given throughout the country will seem by no means The Americans so much enjoy the excitement of electioneering that there is likely to be so overpowering a preponderance on either side as to make a contest impossible. As boys in the playground will join the weaker side at any game in order to keep it going, so an irrepressible combativeness is sure to prevent any district in America from becoming tamely uranimous. The Democrats have been beaten, and by the political machinery of the country the representation in Congress is cast largely in But it is impossible favor of their opponents. to look at these returns without seeing that they still remain a very powerful party, and must influence in a high degree the policy of the

Union.
The able and gallant soldler who is now raised to the first place in the Union is one whose success no one will be disposed to regret. General Grant has fairly won his high rank by hard work, real devotion to his country, and ser-vices which will live long in its remembrance. It is in his favor that his reputation is almost exclusively professional, and that he is not, and has never been, a party politician. He will take office with greater freedom than if he were the hero of a hundred platforms, and had in long canvassing tours taken all the pledges and uttered all the shibboleths of his party. trymen of all opinions my bring themaccept, simply because he has not dentified himselt so strictly with one faction as is common with the multitude of candidates,

FIRST EDITION

A President who is elected by the Republicans, and yet was not long ago looked upon as a possible leader by the Democrats, cannot but have some advantage in entering upon his administration. He comes, in the prime of life, with a great reputation and an unlettered will, to the direction of the State, and he must be very unfortunate and ill-advised if he does not add to the credit which has procured his election. The Union wants a man in the full strength of his faculties, and Grant is of the unit would be received by law, become themselves transported by law, become the law will be "Tis the province of the state to take cognizance of a violation sometimen yet felt the first touch of decay.

From the London Standard, November 5.

The practical suppression of freedom of voting in several States, the enfranchisement of hundreds of thousands of ignorant negroes and the disfranchisement of a large proportion of the people of the South, the possession by the radicals of the executive power, and the control of the polling-booths in most of the States, and their notorious readiness to abuse that power, compelled the Democratic party to fight the battle of constitutional government and reunion at a terrible disadvantage. In the moderation, good sevee, and principle of the new President, and in the formidable strength of his opponents

and in the formidable strength of his opponents
—which he will not forget merely because
it is unrepresented at Washington—
ile the only hope for the restoration
of the unhappy South and for the eventual safety
of the Union. The more complete the victory
of the radicals the woise is likely to be their
use of it, the only check upon their excesses
lies in the power which such a moderator as
General Grant must derive from the knowledge General Grant must derive from the knowledge that on any question on which he may differ with Congress he will probably have a majority of the people on his side. It was the absence of that silent but strong support that rendered nugatory the well-meant chorts of Mr. Johnson; bis successor is at once a stronger man and holds a stronger position.

From the London Star, November 5.

As regards Grant's foreign policy, it is well known that he is animated by a most friendly feeling towards this country, and if on his accession to power any questions remain unsettled between the two nations, it will be his anxious desire to preserve the peace, and to coment a real alliance between England and the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Condition of Mount Vesuvius.

Naples correspondence of the 25th ult. says:-Vesuvius, in spite of the off-repeated predic-tions of Professor Palmieri that the eraption was at au end, is still more or less active, and a week ago the spec acle was magnificent, with three splendid streams of lava flowing down on the north side of the coue into the valley known

as the Atrio del Cavallo. On the 8th and 9th the flow of lava was so great that four or five streams poured down the mountain side, crossing the road generally used by visitors in ascending, and reaching almost to the observatory. The quantity of scorize and stones hurled into the air was so great that the vicinity of the crater could only be reached with the greatest danger. Great numbers of visitors, however, ascended to the lava, and the Neapolitans—especially the hotel proprietors were in high spirits at the prospects of a new lease of life for the cruption and another season with golden barvests. During the hours of 10, 11, and 12, the flow of lava increased rather than diminished, and the speciacle at night was particularly grand and beautiful. Slight shocks of earthquake were frequent around the base of the mountain, and the detonations or "thunthe mountain, and the detonations or "thun-derings" were heard at night in Naples like the discharge of distant artillery. On the 13th, however, there was much less activity visible, and the quantity of lava was much diminished; and by the 18th the overflow had entirely ceased, and the mountain was almost inactive. Much of the time since then the weather has been so bosterous that but few persons have ventured to ascend the mountain, and the clouds have hidden the the mountain, and the clouds have hidden the cone from view. Professor Palmieri is, nowever, at his post, and reports that the sismo-graph still indicates considerable agitation clow; but there has been no further emission of lava, and much less smoke, from the crater. After careful study and observation of the volcano under all its different phases, Professor Palmieri has advanced the theory that the eruption is tufluenced by the moon. believe his theory does not attempt to explain the philosophy of this influence, but is founded simply on the fact that the eruption is always more violent when the moon is in the fall, and active between the first and second quarters.

Prague in a State of Siege. According to the accounts from Prague, that accient city is no wvirtually in a state of siege, the severe measures taken by the Austrian Government against the Czechian opposition. The Scientific Society, the Mutual Insurance Society, the Society for the Encouragement of Bohemian Industry, etc., have been warned by the police that they will not be allowed to hold their meetings unless they send to the police office at least forty-eight hours before each meeting a list of the subjects to be discussed. Other societies, such as those of the printers and the turners (amateurs of athletic sports), have been ordered to send in a list of their members, and the Law Students' Society, after having done so, was dissolved by the authorities. As for the press, not a single Czech newspaper is now published in Prague, except the official journal, all the other papers having been

suppressed by the police in a single night. The offices of the Czech newspapers have now been transferred to other towns which are not subject to so severe a censorship. Thus the Crown a now published at Chrudim, and two others at Vienna, to which town it is also proposed to

KENTUCKY.

transfer the Polick.

Disordered Condition of Affairs-Ku-Kluz Outrages Still the Order.

The Kentucky Statesman recently published

the following:The condition of affairs in many parts of this State is so rapidly tending to a point that may culminate in an open outbreak between at least portion of the citizens of this Common wealth, that it behooves peaceably disposed and weil-meaning people to take such action as will remove the inceptive cause of trouble, and thus secure tranquillity throughout the state. We have numbers of letters written by persons personally known to us as honorable and of high standing, giving detailed accounts of the many petty annoyances, insults, and such like they are subjected to on account of their political opinions, to say nothing of the less frequent but more serious outbreaks that are not always unaccompanied with murder and erson. In many instances business and social proscription are carried to the furthest extent. Tuts, however, culpable as it may appear to some, we do not propose to speak of, as every one has a perfect right to do business with whom he chooses, and select his own associates. But to insult, browbeat, or attempt to change a man's political convictions through intimidation or any other means than that of argument through an appeal to reason, as wholly at variance with every sense of propriety, justice, and the spirit of our institutions. In a republic, the humb est citizen should receive exactly the same protec tion in person and property as the most exalted, There can be no just administration of the laws if this principle be lost sight of, "All men are created free and equal" are the words of the immortal Declaration of Independence. We entertain our own peculiar political views, and are honest in our convictions. We believe that if carried out to their logical conclusions they will secure the greatest good to the greatest number. We accord a like honesty of purpose to our opponents that we demand for ourselves. We claim it as a right inulienable and incontrovertible for every American citizen to be able to speak or write his sentiments, whatever they may be, in any part of this broad land, being amenable only to the laws of the country for

prescribed by law, become themselves trans-gressors of that law, and render themselves liable to punishment commensurate with their crime. In conclusion, we have a few sober words for all who love the State, and would see her peaceful and prosperous. We have the terrible lessons before us of Tennessee and Missouri. No good citizen would spare any effort to avert from Kentucky a similar state of affairs. Kentucky has been and still is the scene of many disorders and outrages. But matters can be made much worse; and nothing is surer to bring it about than the course now being pursued by persons calling themselves the Ku-Klux, Regulators, and such like. Every man, woman, and child in the State is more or less interested in suppressing these organiza-tions and restoring peace and quiet. Unless it is done, and done speedily, our word for it, there will be an internal commotion that will shake this State to its very foundation. Law lessness has gone to such an extent that many Union men do not feel that security the law should give them. They will never be the transgresors. They will always be found on the side of peace, law, and order; but they are not unprepared for the reverse. They are alive to their dangers, and fully feel their ability to avert them. We neither intend to alarm nor threaten. Far from it. But we reiterate, in the most emphatic terms, that we, the Union people, intend to have more peace in this State, or a great deal less of it.

MINISTER WASHBURN.

He Defends His Conduct in Paragnay-An Explanatory Letter.

Minister Washburn writes to Gumesido Benitez, the Paraguayan Minister of Foreign Affairs, a letter, in which he explains his posttion in the recent imbroglio between himself, members of the United States Legation, and Lopez. He says:-

"A few days previous to my receiving notice of the arrival of the Wasp at Carapati I hal sent my last despatches to Washington, on the 28th of April, and I regret not to have retained a list of the persons for whom I have forwarded letters. Still I remember Carrera to have brought one for John F. Gowland, and of his having expressed a tear lest his letters be intercepted and opened by the opposite party, wherefore he sent them to a friend in Buenos Ayres. Mr. Gowland being known by me as a very enthusiastic friend of Paraguay, I could not imagine how the letters would in any way in jure the cause of this Republic, I saw no harm in sending letters of which I did not know the contents, to persons of no official If Benitez, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, asked me to forward his letters at a time when considered him to be a loyal and upright man. why should this Government complain of my having forwarded letters from other persons? After Carrera and Rodriguez had been demanded by the Government they declared that they would premise to remain within the building of the Legation while the war lasted, provided I would offer them protection, whereupon I told them that I may possibly leave Paraguay before that time, so they concluded to leave me; but Carrers, particularly, did not seem to be pleased with my node of acting, and to think I ought to have remained until the end of the war. This is the only reason which I can and to account, for his false and malicious declaration against

to bring about a quarrel in order to have a chance to leave the country, but I have not been aware until now that it was necessary for a foreign Minister to pick up a quarrel with the Government to which he is accremted in order to enable him to leave the country. I thought all he had to do was to ask for his passports, But I remained, centrary to my inclination, and in compliance with the wishes of Mr. Benitez; tor the latter's belief of my having received money from the Brazilian Government and worked against Paraguay, because I have not succeeded in obtaining any from this Gov-ernment, he is not more in the position of knowing any such thing than any man abroad. I ask, moreover, whether it is at all just and proper that such an assertion should be an official communication when there is not a shadow of proof in existence to support it. Another point of the strange declaration of Penitez is the fact of my having manifested much indignation at the allies on account of their inaction. I believe that every Paraguayan was angry with them for the same reason. It was generally known that all the Paraguayan army wanted was to be attacked, with the anticipation of giving the enemy another Curupaiti. I have repeatedly mentioned in my conversations to Benitez that it was cowardly on the part of a large army like that of the Allies to be inactive, and that if Paraguay was conquered in a series of battles it would be a legitimate war, but that it was an act of infamy to allow a country like Paraguay to be gradually starved. I have repeatedly written to my Government in the same sense, and represented that they should not allow such a brave and valiant nation to be exterminated in this manner. But it appears that the treacherous heart of Benitez was so full of corruption that it did not see anything but allusious to plans of treason in expressions of the above

"After baying endeavored to explain that I have never known anything about a conspiracy until I was in ormed of it by you, and that the conspirators have never confided any of their to me, my part of the corre pondence about this matter is terminated. If the Government accepts my words as the truth, it has to admit that I can give no information whatever. At this hour I have no cognizance of the matter whatever, except what I have acquired from your notes. Should the Government refuse to lake my word, then the respect due my private character, and the dignity of my position, will forbid me to continue the correspondence. Under these circumstances it seems to me that, in order to do justice to themselves and to me, the Government of Paraguay should adopt one proceeding out of the two. They should either accept my statement as the true one and make an end to this correspondence, or comply with my request made in my letter of July 14, to my passports and enable me to leave the

Humors of the Election-"You Don't

Tell Me So?" An honest-hearted Democrat from Windsor came to town early last evening, and steered at once for Democratic headquarters to get the news. Just as he got on the toot of the stair. way leading to the rooms, he was accosted by one of the faithful, who said:—"The State has gone for Grant." "By golly to thunder; gosh darn it all, my stars; you don't tell me so?"
'Yes, and that an't the worst of it—New
Haven has gone back on us!" "No! Thunder Haven has gone back on us!" "No! Thunder and lightning, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—Pennsylvania is all one way for Grant." "Hang my garters, biszes and gimlets, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—Ohio cleans us out all through." "Ohio does? I'll be horn-swoggled, gingerbread, and scissors to grind, you don't tell me so?" "Yes, and that ain't the worst of it—everything is against us; we are completely flaxed out everywhere!" "Is that so? Condemn the gol blasted luck, by jimminy thunder; daru it all to—to—to—I swan to—darn it all—gol blast—you don't tell swan to-darn it all-gol blast-you don't tell me so?" At last accounts the old chap was heading homeward, making very nice caroms up Windser avenue,—Harrford Courant, Nov. 4.

Singular Affidavit by James Pisk, in Reply to Daniel Drew-Peculiar As-

sertions and Counter Statements. The following affidavit was made yesterday in New York in the Eric litigation, and is presumed to be a reply to the affidavit of Daniel

SUPREME COURT .- August Belmont and another s. The Eric Railway Company and others.—
City and County of New York, ss.—James Fisk,
Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says that on
Sunday morning, November 15, 1868, Mr. Daniel
Drew unexpectedly called upon me; he said that he had come to make a clean breast of it, and throw himself upon our mercy; that he was abort of Eriestock 30,000 shares; I told him that I knew that, and that was not half of it, and that he was short in addition 40,000 calls; he complained bitterly of his position; he then entered into an explanation as to certain proceedings that he said were being got up by parties who were to attack us in the courts; he said that he had been in the enemy's cama, and all that he cared about was to look out for number one, and if we were willing to half him he went to be a said that he cared about was to look out for number one, and if we were willing to half him he went the said that he cared about here willing to help bim he would make a clean breas; of it. told him that his disposition and his nature were so vaciliating that I should not trust him upless he made a clean breast of it to begin with; he finally, after much hesitation, said he would tell me; that Work, Schell, Lane, and Thompson were embarked in a scheme with him: he refused to tell me in whose name the proceedings were to be instituted; upon inquiring closely of him whether the case was taken up on its merits or as a mere stock operation, he admitted to me that it was to relieve those who were short of the stock: I presented the idea to h mas to what the others would do, and he said h m as to what the others would do, and he said that he could take the ringleaders with him it they were also provided for, and he would break up the whole scheme; he begged and entreated that I should go and bring Mr. Goold, saying that he that if he could see Mr. Gould he could benefit his position, and would tell us who were to be the plaintiffs in the sult; I tried to convince him this was one of his old tricks, and that he was the last man who should whine at any position he had put himself in with regard to Erie. Finally I con-sented to go and get Mr. Gould to see Mr. Drew, but such portion of the conversation as I heard was of the same nature that Mr. Drew held with me, and also he urged many arguments upon Mr. Gould and myself to induce us to help b m with regard to the stock; he stated to us that it was within our power to protect ourselves, and urged us to issue more convertible bonds, saying no one could know anything about it. This Mr. Gould and myself declined to accede to. At this time he tild us that a suit was to be brought in the name of August Belmont; that he was present to mention they held last night and heard

at a meeting they held last night, and heard the papers read; we told him over and over again that we could not help him; he would not leave us, but insisted on remaining, and Mr. Gould and myself finally, unable to get rid of him in any other way, told him that we would meet him again at 10 o'clock that evening: we then parted; suosequently, about 11 o'clock, we found Mr. Drew waiting for us: at that time Mr. Gould was not present, and I told Mr. Drew nothing could be done; he said, "Thengit you put this stock up I am a rained man;" he harped upon the fact that he was willing to pay a large amount of money for the use of 30,000 or 40,000 shares of stock for fifteen days, and offered me as high as three per cent., which would amount to nearly \$100,000 for the use of it for 15 days; finding he could not induce me to accede to his wishes, he took another tack, saying there was a conspiracy against us, and they would ruin us if they could, and that they would have the stock down at all bazards; and that it I would not agree to anything with him be would give his affidavit to the other side, having before this stated he would not give his affidavit if I came to his rescue: he said. ring the whole of all our other fights I objected to ever giving my affidavit, but I swear I will do you all the harm I can do if you do not held me in this time of my great need;" he also said "You can loan me the stock," and repeating, will give you three per cent. for it; you have the power to issue more convertible bonds, and I will buy the bonds from you it you are caught or I will buy the bonds of you with the under standing that I shall not pay for them unless you are caught;" I positively and unequivocally declined his proposition, as I had on each occasion. After talking in this strain for more than an hour, I adhering to my decision that nothing could be done, he, at about one o'clock Monday morning, said, "I will bid you good night," and

JAMES FISE, JR. went away. -The New York Tribune says editorially:-The new Erie war shows that some of the parties, including Daniel Drew, who were inside the ring in former issues of stock, are now outside the ring, and endeavoring to prevent the repetition of a strategy which they were bold enough in practising when it inured to their beneal. An issue of \$5,000,000 of stock to Daniel Drew seems righteous in Drew's eyes. A further issue of \$23,000,000 of new stock to Gould, Fisk & Co. seems an usholy thing to Drew. The whole game is one of the "ins" against the "outs," or of all the officers to cheat the stock holders, and the big fish to swallow the little ones. The stockholders who have been swindled by these over-issues of stock ought to have a right of action against those members of the Legislature who voted to authorize them, and the officers who have sent out the over-issues should be liable to the holders of the original stock for all the loss they have suffered in con-

The war having afforded some of our judges another opportunity to disgrace themselves, they, of course, grasp at the infamy as if it were distinction.

RAILROADS.

Various Enterprises Under Way. -The city of Hartford is pushing forward her wo new railroads, one from Hartford to Sav brook, and one from Hartford to Winsted, baving by a vote of twelve to one subscribed \$500,000 to the stock of each.

-The Common Council of Fort Wayne, Ind., bave voted \$100,000 to the Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad. The line will run through Decatur and Portland to Winchester and Richmon-L. -A statement of progress of the Iron Moun

tain Road says that only thirty miles of grading remain to be completed, and five months will finish the tunnels and bridges. Fifty miles of road from Belmont, north, is complete, and trains will commence thereon on Monday. the four million mertgage bonds, three millions have been sold, but the Company complain that not one cent has been contributed by St. Louis capitalists. Track-laying is progressing from both ends, and early in the spring St. Louis is promised rail connection with Southern

roads at Columbus, Ky. - A railroad from Red Bank, N. J., and South Amboy to Elizabeth and thence to New York, has been talked of for several years. The Middlesex County Democrat says: - The distance is graded is gonly fi teen miles, the country is tolerably level and without engineering difficulties of the right of way is offered free by Democrat says:-The distance to culties, and the right of way is offered free by the farmers, who feel that the road will add to the value of their property. Under these advantages the entire expense is calculated at only \$300,000, the whole of which, with the exception of \$5060, is said to have been raised by New Jersey capitalists. It is expected that active measures will be taken to start the enterprise without delay, and complete it before next summer. It will afford continuous land travel to New York from Long Branch and the ad-jacent country, and will save the present comparatively slow water transit to Port Mon-mouth, with its frequently attending sea-

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in Cuba-Fighting Near Manzanillo-The People Flying to Jamaica-Continued Excitement on the Coast.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CUBA.

The Government Forces Besieged in Manzanillo-Pamilies Fleeing to Jamalea-Great Confusion and Excitement. By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, via Key West, Nov. 19.-The correspondence from Manzanillo, written on the 7th inst., states that the city was besieged by the insurgents. The insurgents hold all the country from Puerto Principe to Santiago de

Cuba, except Nuevitas, Jibara, Baracoa, as well as the railroad rolling stock. But all communication from those ports is cut of. The Government troops have met with severe reverses in the interior, and in consequence they keep in the towns and dare not saily out. At Puerto Principe they met with two scares

and are fast fortilying the town. The authorities have arrested many leading Cubaus, and the insurgents took in retaliation several Spaniards. The result was a compromise, and both sets of prisoners have been freed. A train was captured on the 9th instant. An

American eye witness states that the insurgents, who were fully armed and equipped, treated the pastengers politely. He states that the reported outrages and brigandage are false. The negroes continue to work on the plantations and are undisturbed.

The brig Jenny Clark, from New York to Nuevitas, ostensibly with rice, had arrived with a cargo of arms and ammunition. She was selzed.

Arms from the United States for the Government troops were captured on a train by the insurgents on the 9th instant. The latter threaten to burn the estates of all Cubans who offer to aid the Government.

The Governor of Puerto Principe is intrenched with the archives, in a convent. The young students left the place and joined the insurgents. The latter hold Manzanilla, we are now informed, and shoot all whom they catch pillaging.

The Best Classes Risking Their All for the Rebel Cause-Straitened Position of the Government Forces.

HAVANA, Nov. 15, via Key West, Nov. 19 .-From Puerto Principe, via Neuvitas, we have news to the 12th instant. The insurgent force is reported as numbering 10,000 men. They include the wealthy classes, who freely risk their all for the cause.

There was a force of 1100 Spanish troops in the place, and they were barrleading the streets and squares in expectation of an attack from the insurgents. The latter were only three miles distant from the town, and skirmishes were frequent.

All the Cubans were suspected, and many of the wealthy citizens were arrested. The insurgent organization is complete in every re-

Accounts from Santiago de Cuba to the 6th inst, report that the rebels were within four miles of that place and in full force. A hundred families went to Jamaica by the French mail steamer. Loud cries for American aid are heard in all circles. In all the cities of the coast the confusion is immense.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cuble.

This Morning's Quotations. LONION, Nov. 19-A. M.—Cousols, 941 for money and account; United States Five-twenties quiet at 744. Illinois Central, 96. Erie

firmer at 304. FRANKFORF, Nov. 19-A. M .- Five-twenties are quoted at 79.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 19-A. M.-Cotton steady.

The sales will reach 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs London, Nov. 19—A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s. Turpentine quiet at 29s. Linseed Cakes, £11 10s.@£11 15s. Sperm Oil firmer at £96. ANTWERF, Nov. 19—A. M.—Petroleum firm at unchanged.

HAVRE, Nov. 19-A. M .- Cotton on the spot quiet and steady, and to arrive firmer at 122/.

This Atternoon's Quotations.

London, Nov. 19—P. M.—Consols for money, 945, and for account, 945. Stocks are steady.
Liverpool. Nov. 19—P. M.—Cotton quiet.
Sales at Hayre at 122f, for low middings allost. London, Nov. 19,-The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to 2½ per cent. London, Nov. 19-2 P. M.-Erie flat at 292. Consols. 94; for both money and account. Liverpool, Nov. 19-2 P. M.—Cottou steady, Cheese, 66s. Lard quiet and steady. Pork

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Course of True Love Never did Run Smooth. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- A young Baltimore lawyer and a beautiful young Baltimore belle undertook to consummate hymenial obligations last evening, by attempting to elope to Washington, with a design of getting married. The anxious father had the entire party arrested whilst in the care, brought back, and placed in the watchbouse, where security was given and the whole affair frustrated.

The Circuit Court has adjourned, and Chief Justice Chase has gone home. Business dull.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 19, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans are quoted at 7@ 10 per cent., the former tate on Governments. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8:010 per cent. per annum. The banks discount liberally, but do not meet all the demands made upon them. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were

Government securities were a fraction higher. 104; was bid for 10-40s; 114; for 6s of 1881; 110 for '62 5-20s; 107; for '64 5-20s; 107; for '65 5-20s; 109; for July '65 5-20s; 110; for '67 5-20s; and 110; for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103. Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at

49@49; a slight advance; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53;@53; an advance of 1. 129; was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45; for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Val-ley; 30 for Elmira common; and 49 for pre-ferred do.

ferred do.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Hestonville cold at 104@162; 34 was bid for Fith and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine, and 66 for East Philadalchia. West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices.
Manufacturers' sold at 30 and Mechanics' at 31.
23 was bid for North America: 137 for Philadelphia: 100 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 56 for Penn Township; 40 for Consolidation; and 121 for Central National.

Canal shares were firmly held; Lehigh Navigation sold at 28@291, a slight advance. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

| Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street | F1RST | BOARD. | 1400 City 68, New | 1/3 | 3/0 sh Leh Nav | 18, 28 | 16 sh Manu Bk | 30 | 50 | 60 | 60 | 1/2 | 100 sh Penna R | 500 | 51/2 | 100 sh Penna R | 500 | 50/2 | 100 sh Hestonville | 10/4 | 10/8 | 10/9 | 100 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 | 10/8 |

Silver, 130@132.

—Mesers. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following Tates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s. 1881. 114/@1144: U. S. 5-20s.
1862, 1094@1104; do. 1864, 107@1074; do. 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1865, 1094@1104; do. July, 1867, 110@1104: 1868, 1104@1104; 10-40s, 1044@1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25.
Gold. 1344@1344.

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:— 19-00 A. M. 135; 11 24 A. M. 135; 10-06 1135; 11-43 1135; 1351 12 01 P. M. 135 135 135 135 136 12.04 ··· 135 12.06 ··· 1357 12-16 "

SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN GOLD —First Mortgage Bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached psyable in January and July.

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Information, etc., to be had of
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third stree:

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 19.-There is a moderate demand for Flour from the home consumers, at current quotations, but not much inquiry for shipment. About 500 barrels were taken at \$5.50 @6-50 for superfine; \$6 75@7 for extras; \$7 25@8 for spring wheat extra family; \$8:50@10-75 for winter wheat do. do.: and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7 75@8. Corn Meal is more active. Sales of 500 barrels choice at \$5.50 and 900 barrels Brandy-

barrels choice at \$5.50 and 900 barrels Brandy-wine at \$5.75@5.90.

The Wheat Market is sleady at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 500 bushels choice red at \$2.14; 500 bushels amber at \$2.15; and 500 bushels spring at \$1.70. Rye is selling at \$1.48@1.50 for Western, and \$1.40 for Southern. Corn is stronger, at an advance but there is not much activity. Sales of 500 bushels yellow at \$1.20; 2000 bushels new do. at \$0@85c; and 1900 bushels Western mixed at \$1.15@1.18. Oats are without change. Sales of 300 bushels Western at 67@72c. In Barley and Mait no further sales were reported.

reported.

Bark is quiet, with sales of 10 hhds. fine ground No 1 Quercitron at \$12.50 % ton.

Whisky is steady, with sales of 50 barrels, tax

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIANOVEMBER 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Sonder & Co. Barque Scud, Crosby, Marsellies, L. Westergaard & Oo. Scar R. J. Mercer, King, Dighton, Biakiston, Graeff

& Co.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, George S. Repplier,
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton, George S. Repplier,
Schr John H. Alien, Keichum, Biston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Councily, Boston,
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Boston, L. Audenried & Do.
Schr Sopbia Wilson, Nowell, Boston,
chr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, Day, Huddell &
Co. Schr Jas. S. Wattson, Houck, Lynn,

Brig Isabei Bourman, Kennard, 7 days from Ban-ger, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons. Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with male, to captain. Schr Ocean Bird, Keily, 6 days from Boston, with mass, to esptain.

Schr W. 8 Hilles, Burgess, 6 days from Boston, with mass, to D. 8 Stetson & Co.

Schr Neptone's Bride. Chase, 5 days from Boston, with mass, to Crowell & Collins.

Fohr M. Fillmore, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with mass to Crowell & Collins.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, 3 days from New York, with machinery and stayes to Lennox & Burgess.

York, with machinery and staves to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr R. J. Mercer. King. from Warren, R. I.,
Schr Hanter. Crane, from Lighton.
Schr Jesse Wisson, Conneily, from Boston,
Schr R. Blew. Peterson, from Boston,
Schr R. Blew. Peterson, from Boston,
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little from Boston,
Schr E. R. Wheaton, Little from Boston,
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavily, from Boston,
Schr B. F. Lowell, Leavily, from Boston,
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston,
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston,
Schr K. Wilson, Nowell, from Boston,
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, from Danversport,
Steamer R. Willing, Candilf, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mass, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New
York, with mass, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philodelphia Exchange,
LEWES, Del., Nov. 1°-6 P. at.—The following vessels are detained at the Breek water by head winds,
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sels are detained at the Bre in company with a large fleet:—Schrs Nellie F. Burgess, from Philadelphia f r Boston; L. Johnson, from Demerata for New York; and Lottle Klotts, from Alexandria for do. Wind E. Stormy. . JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Petrel. McKenzie, for Philadelphia, salled from Ship Petrel, McKenzie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 6th inst.

Ship Albert, Erickson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Holyhead 6th lust.

Barque Ameila tichring, Haysie, for Philadelphia, sei ed from Hull 3d lust.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday, Schr J. J. Spencer, Fisming, for Philadelphia sailed from Charleston vesterday.

Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence, at Warren 14th inst.

Schr Annie Lewis, Jayns, for Philadelphia, sailed Schr Annie Lawis. Jayns, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River löth inst.
Schr Maryland Green, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River löth inst.
Schr Maryland Green, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River löth inst.
Schr Elisabeth, Berner, hence, at Norfolk löth inst.
Schr Elisabeth, Berner, hence, at Norfolk löth inst.
Schr Elisabeth, Jorens, Cummings, from Taunston, and John Nye, Wiley, from Provincetown, both for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. at 15th inst.
Also sailed, schr Lucy B. Ives, Bowdisch, for Philadelphia.
Schr E. Nickerson, Crowley, from Beston, Secret. delphia.
Schr F. Nickerson. Crowley, from Boston; Searsyille. Chase, from do.: and Willow Harp, Daly, from
Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 17th
Instant
Bohrs Ann Rambo, Eskridge, and J. H. M. rvel,
Quillen, hence, at Richmond 16th inst,

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, from Southamoton.
(By Attentic Cubic.)
QUEENSTOWN Nov. 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.
Southampton, Nov. 19.—The Hause, from New York, arrived here at noon yeste day,